

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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Some Editorial Comment.

To the capitalist mind hypocrisy is the safest kind of justice.

Lawson's welcome to Roosevelt as the new president of the muck-rakers was simply cruel!

Queer, isn't it, that the hardest workers under the capitalist system are just the fellows who do not get vacations!

If you want to realize what American prosperity really does for the working class, you should read "The Jungle."

If only Henry D. Lloyd could have lived long enough to read the president's message on the Standard Oil crookedness!

Being on the right side of the fight for human justice, our portion is courage and the willingness to sacrifice for the great cause.

It isn't alone the interested man who defends the system of prosperity for wealth-takers instead of for wealth-makers. Many of the wealth-makers endorse it—ignorantly.

"The Jungle," the book that made a president get busy! We have it. You ought to read it. Sent postpaid for \$1.20. You can now get it at this office for \$1.05. This is a reduction.

The Czar is still in danger of assassination. What a spectacle. "Peace on Earth!" How much better would be a cooperative commonwealth under which men could really be brothers, and love, not hate, be the ruling force!

The Statesman, the avowed mouth-piece of the prosecution at Boise, Idaho, is now asking its readers not to listen to friends of the accused and not to read anything that is favorable to Moyer, Haywood or Pettibone!

The great Social-Democratic orator and leader, Bebel, said not long ago that every time the emperor of Germany opened his mouth he made a hundred thousand votes for Socialism. Teddy Roosevelt seems to be trying to give William a little competition along that line.

"Fast trains clash," reads a newspaper heading again. It is fair to say that there is scarcely a railroad accident in the United States that cannot be traced to overworked employees or the unwillingness of the profit-greedy railroad coupon-clippers to put on the necessary safety appliances. But it would be just awful to have the government run the railroads! It would be stark staring Socialism!

Vorwärts of Germany is giving some attention to one of the almost unspeakable abuses that obtain in the standing army of that country. It uses the term "sadism" to indicate a prevalent abomination which consists of perverted sexual relations existing where bestiality-minded men are in authority over their fellow men, a mental disease that is shown to result from the unnatural military life.

Production today is one vast and gigantic machine. And whoever owns the machine owns the wealth it produces. So capitalism owns it, and capitalism is wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice. Social-Democrats point out that right relations will not be secured until Labor owns the machine. As the machine cannot enrich itself it is manifest that to be just the increase should go to the workers who are a part of the great machine, instead of to the shirkers who merely own the machine.

Labor auctions itself off incessantly to the lowest bidder. Impossible, you say? Yet it amounts to just that.

The owners of the jobs go into the labor market to buy labor power for the lowest possible price. Instead of raising each other's bids, the toilers seek to underbid each other, and the fellow who bids the lowest gets the job.

"Triumphant Democracy!" Andy Carnegie knew what he was talking about.

Anyway, we are glad the coal strike has been averted for the sake of the miners who would have had to sacrifice in the struggle. For the people we have no concern. They deserve to suffer through a coal famine. For it is only by piercing their precious hides by actual deprivation and annoyance that they can be waked up to their own stupidity in permitting a few gutted, impudent billionaires to re-

tain possession of the country's coal supply, and hold them up on the price of their fuel.

Capitalism is itself paradoxical. Its present attitude toward Social-Democracy is paradoxical. While capitalism sees in us its real enemy, yet it is made up of many individuals who secretly believe in much of what we believe in.

When the Detroit Daily Times, some time ago took a chance by publishing a straight-out Socialist editorial, without mentioning the word "Socialism," it got praise from the capitalists and merchants where it had expected a partial boycott. One of the leading business men of the city, a man of immense wealth, openly expressed the opinion that the solution of the industrial and social problem as outlined in the editorial "was the only possible way out."

Today, while the capitalist press is throwing mud at us and misrepresenting us, it is at the same time printing a large amount of Socialistic matter.

Think of the sixty thousand children in New York alone who go to school each morning hungry and then try and find it in your heart to crow over the U. S. Government's boast that fully a billion dollars worth of agricultural food-stuffs will be shipped out of this country during 1906.

It is this sort of thing that we call civilization—and yet no savage tribe that ever existed would think of manipulating supply and demand in such a criminal way!

The law of self-preservation has been suspended by the American people through their dollar-crazy agents, the capitalist wealth-getters, in order that the favored few may enrich themselves at the expense of foreign markets. The capitalist editors tell us that the prosperity of the money-mad few means general prosperity—and yet our little children must continue to go to school hungry, and in numbers that increase as the tide of "prosperity" rises! The pity of it!

Ida Tarbell says Roosevelt's attack on Standard Oil is simply politics, although she says she's glad of it. She says Roosevelt simply put the Standard on the grill in order to make sentiment for his rate regulation measure, not that he was attacking wrong because it was wrong.

Unfortunately Roosevelt's record is such that this seems to be a well founded charge. In 1904 he sent Carroll D. Wright out to Colorado to investigate into the great mine strike and Wright over his own signature reported that it was proved beyond question that the mine owners had actually planned train wrecks in order to make it appear that the miners were responsible for the crime and in order to send them to the gallows and break up their organization—and the backbone of the strike. The Standard Oil people are heavy owners of the mines in Colorado. But Roosevelt had no pet rate measure up then and so he sent no message to congress on the subject and kept it as much as possible from public notice.

The entrance of the large number of Social-Democrats into the British parliament at the last election brought as one of its first fruits the enactment of a law, subject to the approval of the house of lords, (which will not risk a clash with the people by opposing it) is said, protecting trade unions from having their treasuries pounced upon by corporate law suits. The bill was introduced by Comrade Walter Hudson, a railroad hand member of parliament, and it was passed by a vote of 416 to 66.

Hudson enjoys the distinction of having been elected to parliament by the second largest majority in the recent elections.

The new law is intended to prevent any further Taff Vale cases and there is a great deal of public sentiment back of the measure. It is even defended by Frederick Harrison in the Postivist Review.

In the case referred to the Taff Vale railroad on which there was an extensive strike, went into court and secured a verdict for heavy damages against the trainmen's union. The case has been bitterly contested on both sides ever since.

All agree that it was a powerful factor in turning the workmen of England against the capitalist parties and sending them to the polls to put their own representatives into parliament. It is easy to see, therefore, where even a lot of capitalists should wish to see the incident closed before it forced still more labor men into the empire's law-making body—although, as is usually the case, labor has gotten a taste of a new and powerful

weapon, political action, and capitalism will not be able to undo the "mischief" that Taff Vale has already done to its political interests so easily.

The government inspection of cattle in the stockyards in Chicago is one of the worst frauds played upon a confiding people. It is simply no inspection at all, and everyone who really knows about it laughs—or cusses.

Under the guise of protecting the public by a government inspection the market is filled with diseased meat, and even meat that is virtually carrion. The people think they are protected and buy the meat and eat stuff they would not have to eat if they got their meat in the old way, before the big packers drove the little butchers out of business.

To show how fraudulent is the claim of government inspection, it is only necessary to state that as high as 150,000 animals are received at the stockyards in Chicago in a single day. There are about fifty inspectors. If only 50,000 animals were killed in a day it would mean that each inspector would have to inspect one thousand animals each day, or about one every thirty seconds! It is impossible for an inspector to reach such a pace, even on a spurt, and the result is that there is really no inspection at all.

An animal with lumpy jaw or in a badly advanced state of tuberculosis is caught by the inspector in the glance he is only able to give each critter, but that does not safeguard the public. For the stockyards gets in its worst work at night after the inspectors have gone. It is then that the condemned animals are carved up and sent on the way with the rest.

All of which makes appetizing reading!

Arthur Brisbane, who delights to tell unweelcome truths about capitalism, has just been commenting on Mr. Carnegie's "benevolence" in promising to put up a library or so for new San Francisco. Says Mr. Brisbane: "Mr. Carnegie, as you probably know, owns THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS in five per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. San Francisco—the new San Francisco—will be A CITY OF STEEL. The earthquake has proved that the STEEL building is the SAFE building and the building of the future. Millions upon millions of dollars will be paid to the Steel Trust by the energy of San Francisco re-creating the city. And unless congress shall take the duty off steel consigned to San Francisco, the Trust will make the price enormously high, as usual. Thus the city to which Mr. Carnegie, out of the generosity of his heart, will give one or two libraries will in return, BY HARD COMPULSION, give to Mr. Carnegie several millions of dollars."

Pursuing the subject a little farther, Mr. Brisbane says:

"Mr. Carnegie's story of BIG wealth is short and interesting, and very American. He is the principal owner in the great Carnegie iron business. He was willing to sell out if he could get an enormous price. He fixed his price at one hundred millions of dollars. Henry C. Frick, William B. Leeds and others gave Mr. Carnegie a million in cash for the right to buy his property at a hundred millions. They tried to capitalize it at a hundred millions. They failed and Carnegie kept the million-dollar forfeit. That caused the bitter fight between him and Frick. Frick, William B. Leeds and the others told Carnegie that the hundred millions he asked for his property was RIDICULOUS. Carnegie said, 'No.' And he proved himself a wise Scotchman. Just a little while after these men had failed to 'Roast' his property at a hundred millions the broad-gauged Mr. Morgan came along with his United States Steel scheme. AND HE BOUGHT MR. CARNEGIE'S PROPERTY FOR THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS IN FIVE PER CENT. BONDS. Consequently, the people of the United States when they put up a building, the people of San Francisco when they rebuild, the little man with a flat in the steel apartment house, must help to pay Carnegie five per cent. every year on THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars; before they really begin to pay what the steel actually COSTS those who sell it."

This typical case of modern robber baron methods is so unpleasant that we can almost understand the cowardly feeling of some people who shut their ears to such truths, continue to vote the capitalist party tickets, and hold their minds in intellectual calm. It is a way of escape from the mental unrest that comes to every thinking American when he sees wrongs revealed that he ought to help right. The cost of living keeps soaring skyward

Handing Out Hot Ones!

"Dr. Gladden's economics may be summed up by the statement that you have a right to beat your wife, only you mustn't hit her with a wagon spoke. The moral teacher and panhandler may take the money gained by an 'open and honorable competition,' but he must give back that 'gained by plunder.'"

"Open and honorable competition! What do our 'moral teachers' think the scuffle for a living is? A game of hide-and-seek? If two starving men see a loaf of bread, is it going to be 'After you, my dear Alphonse?' And if the two starving men see one job of work, will one give way to the other or will each underbid the other until the man that gets the job makes out of it just enough to keep him going? Part of what the Federation of Churches is to do when it gets started is to denounce graft. Indeed, BUT WHAT'S THE WHOLE WAGE SYSTEM BUT GRAFT? What are profits but the difference between what a man earns and what he can live on, that difference going to his employer as a tip, a gratuity, a bribe—graft, if you please? And this employer must enter into open and honorable competition with others in the same business. Tell me, you American merchants and manufacturers whom Dr. Gladden praises so, how is it with you? Is it 'After you my dear Alphonse,' or is it 'Dog-rat dog?' You know well enough what you hate to do and yet what you've got to do or go out of business. You're no illusions about 'open and honorable competition' is there, such a thing? Tell me. Honestly now."—Eugene Wood, in Everybody's.

and the game of capitalistic plundering keeps getting more and more frenzied and daring and all pervading—and it all has to come out of someone.

The "someone" can not remain apathetic much longer, and then will come the most trying period our present civilization will have had to meet.

When we Social-Democrats say we are revolutionists we say it with the idea that we are addressing people who are ignorant of what revolution really means.

Yet it has come to be plain to us that even many professional "Sons of Revolution," or "Daughters of Revolution," or "Revolutionary Dames," have no real conception of the meaning of the word "revolution." Many of them will say instantly "revolution means bloodshed."

It means nothing of the sort. It means a change from one system of society to another, or from one system of industry to another, and so on.

The bloodshed part of it is merely incidental and is not the fault of the revolution itself, but of the old trying to prevent the new from coming on the stage.

When the people of this country sought to set up a political democracy their revolution might have been bloodless if England had relinquished its property rights in them and the country.

The discovery of the power of steam worked a bloodless revolution. Evolution works revolution of necessity. That is, it revolutionizes things.

The constant change going on in society has been likened to the development of an egg. While the chick is developing in the egg it is evolution. When the evolutionary process is completed and the chick chips the shell, it is revolution.

When the evolution is complete the revolution must take place. The egg shell may resist the effort of the chick to liberate itself, but it

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has a losing fight on its hands, so to speak.

Just so in society, when conditions develop to the point that a new system is ready to burst forth, nothing under the heavens can prevent it from making the change—unless, indeed, society plunges backward into darkness.

The feudal system had to go when its race was run and when the development of steam as a motive power had started the factory system. The era of capitalism then came on the scene, simply because it had to.

Collectivism will follow capitalism in the same way and for the same reason. IT IS THE NEXT STAGE IN THE MARCH OF THE RACE TOWARD BETTER CONDITIONS.

That is the revolution we believe in. It is for that reason that we call ourselves revolutionists.

We study society. We see that the capitalist system is approaching its decline, because it has ceased to serve the great majority and has ceased to be fit. And we see already Socialism creeping in on the world. We see the principle of co-operation and concentration already making its appearance through the effort of capitalism to get away from the competition that used to be the "life of trade,"—we see the beginning of the end of the capitalist system. A revolution in industry is impending.

We mean to help it in. We are revolutionists.

Do not miss the historic significance of that muck rake episode. It tells us some things about the capitalist system. It shows that that system has reached the stage of decline where its chief product is muck—that is, decay and filth.

Dissolution is setting in! We are far from wishing to characterize the muck rakers, so-called, as buzzards, for we do not consider them as feeders on filth, but as cleaners-up of filth in order to save the civic health, but you all know when there are a lot of buzzards circling round in the air that it means there is something putrid somewhere.

No putrescence, no buzzards.

When the Paris Commune had been put down and capitalism started in on that frightful butchery of the people, the facts of which it tried so hard to keep from the world, there came a pestilence of yellow flies that had never been seen before.

The working people of Paris were being butchered like sheep and their bloody bodies heaped up in trenches faster than they could be covered over with earth, and these blood-fies made their appearance, no one knows from where.

They were the result of a cause. And making faces at results, as Roosevelt did in the case of the muck rakers, would not have abolished the cause in that case any more than it has in the case of the business and political depravity here at home.

Muck raking in America is a very significant fact to students of society. It shows that capitalism has developed to the point where its stench has become unbearable. It is entering upon its final phase. It has reached the point where it can only perpetuate itself by utter craft and criminality. It is now on trial in the court of the people. And Socialism is preparing its death warrant, which will be read to it in due time.

The Social-Democratic parties in England have just held their annual conferences. One of the main questions was, of course, Socialist unity, which has been discussed for several years. Inasmuch as the two parties maintain toward each other the best of feeling and even political co-operation, and also as there is now in England a so-called Socialist Labor Party as an asylum for impossibilists, there would seem no real obstacle—and yet the idea seems to end in talk each year. Parliamentary cooperation is also now one of the boards that bring the two parties nearer each other. H. W. Lee was reelected general secretary of the Social-Democratic Federation and the veteran Hyndman heads the executive council. The Independent Labour Party (Socialist) elected J. Ramsey MacDonald M. P. as its national chairman.

To the person who thinks that government insurance would be intolerable, patriotism it might be well to point out the facts in connection with the earthquake and fire at San Francisco. Would it not have been better for the people who had been paying in their good money for years to insurance companies, which went to smash when they needed the returns for their investment, if they had been paying that money to the government with the absolute guarantee that the government would be able to pay up whenever they suffered loss by fire?

Is he a "Boy Wonder?"

By Victor L. Berger.

ROME had its Caesar, Carthage had its Hannibal, Chicago has its Hinky-Dink, and Milwaukee has its Sherburn Becker. Hannibal was only 23 years old when he took command of all the Carthaginian forces in Spain. Napoleon was only 24 when he took Toulon. Pitt became a famous statesman before he was 25. Charles the XII. of Sweden won the battle of Narva against ten times as many Russians as he had Swedes—before he was 19. And Sherburn M. Becker won the battle last spring a little after he had seen 20 summers. All the others mentioned did it by their genius. Sherbie did it largely by giving away corn-cob pipes and stinking tobacco.

That is why he is called the "boy wonder."

It is hardly necessary to say how the "boy wonder" was regarded in Milwaukee just six weeks ago.

Said the Daily News in a well-written editorial: "The Daily News frankly and openly asserts that there are in the city of Milwaukee fully 20,000 young men—including men in business in a small way, men in the offices, factories and the stores of this city, who, by what they have accomplished in life—no matter how modest the attainment, by their purpose, their industry and effort, thousands of them no older than: Mr. Becker—who have done infinitely more in life for the social uplift, who have very superior qualifications in all ways over Mr. Becker for the office of Mayor and who would not presume for one minute to aspire to the position of chief executive of Milwaukee."

"He has flashed into politics, and with no other qualifications than his money, has indulged the spectacularism therein that money alone could afford."

"Mr. Becker has hardly performed a day's real work in his life."

So Milwaukee has thousands of "boy wonders."

But, of course, we understand that the main thing for a young man in our country is to "get there." How he gets there is not the question.

And there is the really great thing which the "boy wonder" has done: When he decided to buy fame, he went at it in the right way. He was very "liberal" with the newspaper boys. He made an excellent advertising campaign with unlimited noise. To begin with he hired a hungry but able newspaper man, who would be willing to advertise Satan and Belial in another fight against the Almighty, provided Satan and Belial would part with so and so much of the "almighty" every week. He started Becker's Bulletin, a paper which as a "newspaper" did not add to the credit of the editor, but it kept Sherbie before the public by freakish capers. The "boy wonder" advertised himself in every other possible way,—from putting his wooden face, first black on white, and later, even more appropriately on yellow, on eight sheet posters—to sending a bag of flour to the woman who "could give a reason why he should be elected mayor." He also bought space by the page in the newspapers of every description at prosperity prices and advertised himself there. He made a good spoon campaign. He even risked going out to the factories in his automobile, trusting to the protection of the factory owners and their watchmen.

It was as easy as falling off a log.

Was he not a wonder?

Now we Social-Democrats do not find fault with him simply because he is rich. Wealth is a great advantage under this system for those who have it and use it aright. Nor is Sherbie a "boy"—a man of 30 is not a boy. Many figures in politics, in finance, in business, were considered *not* when they were much younger than Mr. Becker. Nor do we dislike Mr. Becker particularly, although we know that he—naturally enough—hates the Social-Democrats and looks down upon the working people. But if the mayor's office is to be bought with money—we want that to be understood. Then we would at least like to see the office auctioned off—have it go to the highest bidder.

And we are not giving away any secret when we say that Sherbie got there because "you never can tell" what a man with unlimited money and a good advertising manager will do. Especially when he is assisted as Sherbie was, by the cry—"Anything, excepting a Social-Democrat, to beat Rose." Even a "boy wonder."

Whatever may be said against David S. Rose—and we have said a good deal, and could prove everything we said—it cannot be denied that Rose was a good fighter and a shrewd, brainy man in his own crooked way. He worked his way up from a printer's devil.

How about Sherbie? He was born the son of Washington Becker, a street car magnate of the old school, when aldermen were bought for a little change and a street car pass.

This was the source from which the "boy wonder" sprung. This is the milieu (the social surrounding) in which he grew up. He went to school some but did not learn much. He can hardly write English, his native language.

Of course "the boy wonder," although classed as a Republican, took no sides. He never had any specific scruples or principles in politics or in anything else. He is not a Stalwart. He is not a Half-breed. It requires some brains, some intellectual effort—enough, but some—to explain why a man is either one thing or the other. Sherbie does not bother. He has money. Is he a "boy wonder?"

In one respect, Sherbie is a wonder—a fire wonder. If there is a fire within miles of his abode, he has to see it. He will get there by any means, by foot, street car, horse or automobile. Since he has grown up, he had his horse ready in his stable, in fireman's fashion, the harness suspended from the ceiling—ready at any moment to "run to the fire." Of course, he is of no use at the fire, he simply glazes and gloats. He even once treated the firemen to coffee, for having such a "nice big fire." His campaign manager made much of it. But a poor boy having the same predilections for fire would be called a "fire bug" and sent to the home for the feeble-minded.

But the "boy wonder" by having a big bank account, by parting with a little of that which everybody wants and everybody must have in order to live, can get not only wine, women and newspaper paragraphs, but also office and "fame." Under capitalism that is no wonder.

But the wonder of all wonders is how little it takes nowadays in this capitalistic world to become a seven days' wonder. The "boy wonder" has many competitors. Anybody with money can do it easily, even a common criminal may become a wonder. Pat Crowe and Jesse James were wonders; John Alexander Dowie was a wonder; "Black Bart" in the northern woods was a seven days' wonder. Mrs. Cassie Chadwick and Mrs. Carrie Nation were wonders, and our own Sherbie is now also a wonder. He gets one page after the other in the Chicago papers. And as long as he will provide political jobs to a few newspaper men and other "influence" to some of the others he may for a while at least continue to be a "wonder."

And the capitalist world, going to the bad rapidly as it is, grows at every straw to save itself from the "red spectre" of Socialism. It is only too willing to make a wonder out of a fellow who by frivolity or by freakishness can draw the eyes of a multitude even for a day. The "boy wonder" is the real expression of a degenerate, morally and intellectually bankrupt world. It is a world that wants money and money only. But it is a world beginning to doubt whether money alone will be able "to do it" much longer. It is a world just ripe for Sherbie, a "boy wonder." In other words, "the boy wonder" is only one of the many expressions of the despair of the capitalist class. But we promise that in spite of it all—Socialism is going to be the next and lasting wonder.

Victor L. Berger

The Buried Talent and the Tactics of the Social-Democracy.

By EDUARD BERNSTEIN, Berlin, Germany.
(Translated from the "Sozialistische Monatshefte" by V. J. THOMAS.)

From what standpoint shall questions of tactics be decided? So long as we are not agreed on this in principle, we shall have continual discussion about tactics.

In the last few weeks the parliamentary tactics adopted by the Social-Democracy have been infringing in two countries. In France, the Social-Democrat, Aristide Briand, has entered the essentially bourgeois ministry of Sarrien, and in Italy the Social-Democratic representatives in Parliament have resolved to support the conservative ministry of Sonnino.

The case of Briand caused little excitement. Briand, when he decided to accept the ministry conferred upon him, let the French Socialist party know that he was ready to quit the party voluntarily. And the party leadership, without waiting for this voluntary withdrawal, passed a resolution that every Socialist who enters a bourgeois ministry or engages in negotiations with a bourgeois ministry in regard to accepting a cabinet position, thereby puts himself out of the party. Thus the strict letter was satisfied, and a repetition of the Millerand debates is prevented. So far as the official actions of both sides are concerned, there is here no shade of double-meaning, that poisoner of debates. It is not a question of explaining the party resolutions, but of an open, acknowledged opposition to a resolution of the party, and willing submission to the consequences. But if the letter has triumphed, the end of the matter is not yet. Briand today is formally outside the French Socialist party. But is he actually outside it? I very much doubt whether there are many Socialists in France who regard Briand as really no longer belonging to them. All know why Briand entered the ministry. That it was a question of carrying out the law for the separation of church and state, the text of which was chiefly his work, and the execution of which they all desire. And the majority of the Socialist representatives, when the vote was taken on the ministry of Sarrien, united in the vote of confidence.

One needs only to thoughtfully consider this situation to realize that it also has its double dealing. Only now it lies on the other side, not with the men, but in the affair itself. Here is a party which by the force of agitation and because it contains legislatively and administratively gifted persons, has advanced so far that it can carry out, through its own representatives, the reforms for which it

cracy has sufficient reason for supporting the cabinet of Sonnino, whether the continuance of this ministry of honest men is of such value for the development of Italy in general and the Italian working class in particular, that its displacement by another combination of ministries must be prevented by all means. This is a question of facts, on which we will pass no judgment here. But as far as the principle goes, the present conflict in the Italian Social-Democracy means nothing more than an evident proof of the absurdity of the resolution passed at Bologna. It lays chains on its parliamentary representatives which must prevent them from throwing the weight of their vote in the scale in an important question of their country's

politics and in protection of working class interests, which are not exclusively economic interests. Enrico Ferri, who has taken the support of Sonnino with great energy, wants to settle the dispute. He says that this support is not at all what the Bologna resolution forbids, since it leaves the party a free hand to vote against the ministry at any time when the latter becomes retrograde. But meanwhile, support remains support, for alliances in politics are generally not concluded except on some such terms. The sacrament of indissoluble marriage has never been solemnized in politics. The question is not whether a little more or less parliamentary transaction has been performed, but whether the standpoint of absolute non-compromise (Intransigence) shall

The Tenets of Social-Democracy

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government; and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

Capitalist Law and Order.
The Journal is at last able to lay the facts of the brutal murders at Windber, Pa., before its readers. The stories as they appeared in the daily press were so palpably unfair and biased that we sought to obtain the exact truth before publishing any part of the story. And more cowardly, brutal, uncalculated murders were never perpetrated. These are the facts, as they will be established in court.

The national organizers, headed by Joseph Ginter, wanted to hold a mass meeting of the Berwind-White miners who were idle. They could not procure ground and erected a speaker's stand. Then, headed by a band, the miners marched peacefully to the place. While one of the speakers was addressing the audience one McMullen, a typical thing, typical in cowardice and brutality, with three others of his kind, came upon the miners' stand and attempted to take notes. These thugs were sworn in as officers of the law, but were merely "guards" employed by the Berwind-White company.

They were ordered off the miners' premises and refused to go. Then a committee was chosen to eject them. They resisted for a minute and then McMullen drew a revolver and fired two shots at the assemblage.

Fortunately he did not hit any one, merely because he was too frightened to aim straight, as his intentions were bad enough. The whole assemblage, which a moment before was as orderly and as peaceful a gathering as ever assembled, made a rush for the thugs. They fled in fear and McMullen broke the record between Scarp Level and Windber.

After the meeting was over and the miners had returned to Windber, McMullen and his guards arrested twelve of the men without any warrant or any legal authority to do so. A delegation went to the lock-up and asked for their release. Four were released. The miners demanded the other eight, and for an answer McMullen and his thugs fired a volley from Winchester point blank at the crowd, and kept firing, killing three men and fatally wounding a boy. That more were not killed is due to the thugs, who were trembling so with fear that their shots hit houses rods away.

The miners were not drunk; were not disorderly; were upon their own premises; had molested no person; did not threaten any person; in fact McMullen deliberately prowled upon their ground with murder in his heart.

These are the plain, unimpeachable facts. But we suppose McMullen's murderous feat will entitle him to a promotion in the Pennsylvania Cossacks.—*Mine Workers' Journal.*

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By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.
The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but

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Western Lawlessness Under Capitalism!

THE STORY OF THE STEUNENBERG CASE AND THE DETERMINATION TO BREAK UP THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS, AS TOLD BY A FORMER VICTIM OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The speaker at the Moyer-Haywood protest meeting held in Milwaukee last week was Comrade A. H. Floaten of Telluride, Colorado, who was able to speak of the outrage almost at first hand, from his intimate acquaintance with the principals in this latest Western capitalistic outrage. At the time of the outbreak of the Colorado affair of three years ago, Comrade Floaten was a merchant in Telluride. He was brutally driven out of the state by the capitalistic authorities because he had too much humanity to heed the orders of the military despots not to sell food to the families of the strikers. Since then he has again taken up his residence in Colorado, and what he said Thursday night was the word of a man who has been watching events at close range.

Comrade Floaten vividly described the outrages against the miners of Colorado and Idaho, which culminated in the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone on the false charge of the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg in Idaho. All three, said Comrade Floaten, were out of the state when Steunenberg was killed. Even if guilty of any part in the murder, the only charge which could be brought against them was conspiracy, and this, like any other crime, by the laws of the United States can only be tried in the state where it was committed. Yet Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were taken from Colorado to Idaho in direct violation of the law. Their arrest was so timed that it was impossible to take legal proceedings against their removal from the state. They were arrested late at night, one as he was leaving his

office at ten o'clock, another just as he was about to take a train, another at his home while his wife was absent at the theater, and before morning they were all on their way to Idaho, whither they were forcibly carried, without even being shown a warrant. The next day was Sunday, so that before the courts were open, the three accused men were in the Idaho penitentiary. Moreover, their friends knew nothing of their arrest. Mrs. Pettibone spent the night in telephoning around to ascertain her husband's whereabouts. At last some one told her that he had been arrested. She immediately telephoned to the police headquarters to ask if this was the case. The police authorities replied "No." At that time Pettibone was already in the train for Idaho.

When the news of this outrageous violation of law and justice reached the workmen of other states, they burned with indignation. The solidarity of the working class was never before so clearly manifested in America. The United Miners and the Western Federation of Miners have been hostile to some extent and have regarded each other as rivals if not enemies. Yet immediately after the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the United Mine Workers of Illinois telegraphed \$5,000 to the Western Miners for the defense of their persecuted brothers, an act of fraternal solidarity so entirely unexpected that it deeply moved the Western Miners. They showed each other the telegram in silence, with tears in their eyes. Soon after, the United Miners in national convention assembled, telegraphed another five thousand for the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The grand effect of this generous support cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The moral influence was of far more value to the persecuted miners than any financial aid. It struck the mine owners and the capitalistic despots like a thunderbolt. It was the voice of the working class, warning the violators of law and justice, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." If justice is done to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, if they are released from their present false imprisonment, this will be because of the class-conscious spirit of the workmen throughout the country raising their indignant protest against the shameful violations of justice which have bounded these innocent men.

Comrade Floaten briefly but vividly recited the history of the outrages in Colorado, of which he was an eye-witness; how the miners were simply asked "Will you return to work?" and at once arrested if they refused, the length of the term to which they were sentenced depending on the emphasis with which they answered "No," how the men when arrested, were beaten over the head till the blood ran; how when their wives clung to them and wept the officers threatened to arrest them; how men and women were put in the bullpen only for the crime of feeding the starving children of the men under arrest; how the miners and those who sympathized with them were deported; and how through all these horrors, Comrade Haywood continually corresponded with the suffering strikers, counselling them to abstain from violence and give the persecutors no occasion to accuse them of bloodshed. And this is the man who is now accused of murder by the very same hounds whose lives he then saved.

The persecution of St. John, a young man barely thirty years of age, a pure and unselfish labor leader, a man who had always counselled against violence and regarded bloodshed with horror, is equally an outrage against every principle of law and justice. The man for whose murder St. John is held, was

killed in a mining camp in Colorado in 1901. Comrade Floaten is familiar with the case, because he was one of the coroner's jury which made the inquest. He knows that St. John was in Telluride, four miles away, at the time the riot occurred in which the man was killed. Nobody thought of charging St. John with the murder at the time. But in 1902 something happened—St. John became a Socialist. The Socialist party put a ticket in the field and polled a large vote. In Telluride, where St. John was a candidate upon the Socialist ticket, our vote was 26 per cent of the entire vote. The Telluride paper then came out with a warning that "something must be done." Something was done—Comrade St. John was arrested for the murder which everybody knows he could not possibly have committed.

The capitalistic tyrants, well know that the Socialist (Social-Democratic) party is the only political bulwark of the working class. Wherever the Social-Democrats become strong, as in Milwaukee, the capitalist politicians will decide that "something must be done." In Milwaukee the Social-Democratic party has elected twelve aldermen, and you will find, said Comrade Floaten, that it will not be long before "something will be done," to the Social-Democrats of done" to the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee. You may surely reckon on that.

As Marx has truly said, whenever any class is decaying and approaching its end, it adopts such measures as will hasten its ruin. Such is the case with the capitalist class in America today. Comrade Floaten pointed out that the oppression and lawlessness of the capitalist class will simply drive the wage workers together. He closed with an eloquent appeal for the political and economic solidarity of the proletariat.

It Makes a Difference.

The French Revolution is the most intensely absorbing act in the whole drama of human history. To some it was a hideous nightmare. To others it was a terrible judgment day—a day of wrath appointed for the crimes of kings. To measure the crimes that were committed in the name of the people we must consider the crimes that were committed in the name of the old regime. The crimes that were committed by the Revolution have been made the most of. They have been fully catalogued. But the centuries were blind to the atrocities that were committed by king and grandee against the people, they were deaf to the groans of those who were left to rot and die in the dungeons of feudal France. When Marie Antoinette was led to the guillotine all the world stood aghast. When the knife fell and the blood spurted and the headless trunk of a queen was carted off for burial, a thrill of horror encircled the globe. It was royal blood that the Revolution shed. One royal execution attracted more attention

and commanded more sympathy than ten thousand wretches whose lives were hurried out of them by crimes committed in the name of the law. It is still so. Remember Bloody Sunday, when the poor people who defied an audience with the "Little Father" were shot down in the streets of St. Petersburg. Did our government at Washington send to the people of Russia any message of indignation or sympathy? But a few days later when one Grand Duke was murdered, were not the condolences of the American Republic cabled forthwith to the Czar's Government? When the cravat of Louis the Sixteenth was untied and his royal neck was laid on the block of the Revolution the crowned heads of Europe fell into a rage. They were shocked that a fat and stupid king should be done to death, though they had borne complacently enough the sufferings of their own unnumbered victims. It was nothing to them that the trenches of senseless battlefields should be filled with the mangled bodies of husbands and fathers; it was nothing to them that their mute dungeons should confound the innocent with the guilty, and stop forever the pitiful cry for justice and liberty; it was nothing to them that harpies held high revel in king's palaces while labor was bent by the weight of taxes and men and women and children were driven to eat grass with the beasts of the field. Said the dying Revolutionist to the Bishop, in Victor Hugo's story, "I will weep with you for the children."—Rev. H. S. Bigelow.

An Illuminating Conversation.
The following little story of the past and present is told by the *Bulletin* of Sidney, N. S. W., and repeated by the *Machinists' Monthly*:
A man with an axe flew by So-crates, chasing another man.
"Stop him! Stop him!" cried he of the weapon. "He's a murderer!"
But old So-crates wasn't taking any chances, and jogged on imperturbably.
"You fool!" quoth he of the axe. "Why didn't you stop him? He's a murderer! I tell you!"
"A murderer! What's a murderer?"
"Fool! One that kills, of course."
"Ah! a butcher."
"No, idiot! That's different. One that kills a man."
"Oh! Ah! a soldier."
"No! No! That's different altogether. One that kills a man in times of peace!"
"A hangman!"
"No! No! No! That's different. One that kills a man in his house!"
"A doctor, then?"
"No! No! No! No! No! That's different!"
Running along after him (2,000 years after) comes another man with flaming eyes: "Stop him! Stop him!" he cries, pointing to something he sees, or thinks he sees ahead of him. "Stop him! He's a Socialist!"
"A Socialist! What's a Socialist?"

"Why, a believer in State industries, of course."
"Oh, I see! The railways, post offices, customs, drains and all that."
"No, that's different! I mean competing against private enterprise."
"Oh! Schools, Universities, and the like."
"No! No! That's different. I mean State trading. The fellows that expect everything done for 'em by the State! A loafer that wants to share the earnings of the industrious workers!"
"Ah! Ah! A nobleman who has inherited land!"
"No! No! That's different. I mean—"

A Dead Man's Grasp.

The Field millions are the first of great modern American fortunes to come to the probate court. After all direct legacies are paid, including the eight millions for the Field Columbian Museum, it is believed that considerable more than a hundred millions of dollars will remain intact in trust for a period of forty years. Thus that useful process of disintegration of great estates by incompetent heirs, which is supposed to preserve us from the dangers of great concentration of personal property, has been thwarted for a period of two generations by an ingenious use of trusteeship. It is likely enough that the same method will be followed with the Rockefeller fortune and other great fortunes.

The ultimate destiny of the vast Field wealth is confided to two young boys, of whom neither the character nor the capacity can be predicted at present. And during the forty years of trusteeship no considerable portion of the estate can be diverted to public or charitable uses. Thus the dead owner keeps his grasp upon his treasure to the furthest limit of time permitted by law! Doubtless there is a kind of negative benefit to the public in the assurance that during the period of trust this lump of money will be invested honestly and conservatively. Nevertheless, its concentration in the control of a few and its inevitable growth constitute a real menace, which will become more widely realized as other multi-millionaires follow Marshall Field's example and tie up their possessions in a long trust. In any case, it is a pathetic exhibition of human pride—his desire to hold together what one can no longer use.—E. R.

The Railroad Rate Bill.

The public goose is being plucked particularly bare.
The pluckers on a smaller scale indignantly declare:
The feathers, after being plucked, are not divided fair.
Their agents (now convened in Congress) may conclude a truce—A plan to equalize the spoils—but what would be the use?
In either case there'll be no feathers left upon the goose.
J. L. McCreery.

Capitalism and the Home.

It is often asserted by the enemies of Socialism, that Socialism will destroy the home, and numbers of unthinking people open their mouths and unquestioningly swallow the assertion. As a matter of fact Socialism will make the home possible. When a woman is assured of a good honorable livelihood, she will not enter into a matrimonial bondage for the sake of a home, so-called. Consequently she will be governed by natural selection in her choice of a husband. Under these conditions only those who are congenial to each other will marry. This will greatly lessen the number of separations. However, Socialism does not propose to compel incompatible couples to live together and rear children in an atmosphere of hate and dread. An enlightened people would never permit such an unholy state of affairs to obtain. Capitalism chains together couples who are as unsuited companions as lion and lamb, and either by law of court or law of hunger, compels submission and endurance until the smoldering fires of hate inflame the sufferer to violence or insanity. Many a woman lives with a human brute, willing rather to bear with his loathsome mistreatment than to run the risk of starvation for herself and children by causing his arrest, or by leaving his "protection."

Under capitalism both husband and wife are so overworked that the best of them has been given to toil; and they spend their few hours together harassed and worn, and nervous or weary to the point of stolidity, never knowing the best of themselves or each other.
What can such conditions breed but disappointment and quarrelsome reproaches?
In our large cities there are whole districts where men and women live together without the formality of a marriage-tie. The girl works in some downtown store or shop. The man cannot marry legally because the man may lose his job any day and be compelled to go somewhere else to get work, neither one alone can support them both; so if he goes to Kansas City or Butte to get work, she must stay on where she is, and form another similar tie, or begin the starvation business. Do you call this a home?

If you do, Socialism will destroy the home, for it will put an end to this. Then there is the great multitude of sweet-souled girls and clean men who have a sense of propriety which forbids such a life. They, too, realize that they cannot support children, so they go on month after month, and year after year hoping that fortune will smile on them so that they can afford to marry and raise their family—until they finally die as old maids and old bachelors. The establishment of Socialism would unite thousands, yes, millions of these and create for each couple a happy home.

Down in the basement of tenements, crowded into one room, live fathers and mothers and children innumerable—ten or fourteen of them in one room sometimes. All day long the whole family work at some sort of sweat-shop work and get barely enough to pay for their noisome hole and to keep them in the meanest of food. Socialism would "destroy" such a home.
In our beautiful south-land, yes, and in our own pharisaical eastern states, whole families, father, mother, and children down to six years of age, work twelve hours or more of every day in mill or mine. Would Socialism make these homes happy?
Socialism will not destroy anything good. Socialism will make happy homes by the thousand, and it will forever exterminate the closeted horror of the "homes" of capitalism.—Edith Eddy Bradford in *Common Sense*.

Will the children stigmatized as illegitimate by a Superior Court grow up to love the country which has labeled them as such?—*People's Press*.

Many a man thinks that it is his goodness which keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance, he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principle.—*Carlyle*.

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137 The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on
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MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Milwaukee County.
In Matter of the Last Will and Testament
of FRED. B. BREITWISCH, Deceased.
WHEREAS, An instrument in writing, pur-
porting to be the Last Will and Testament
of FRED. B. BREITWISCH, deceased, late of
Milwaukee County, has been delivered and
deposited with the above named Court; and
whereas, application has been made by
MINNIE BREITWISCH, the executrix named
therein, praying that the same be proved and
admitted to Probate, according to the law of
this State, and that Letters Testamentary be
granted thereon according to law to said
MINNIE BREITWISCH.
IT IS ORDERED, That said application be
heard before this Court at a regular term
hereof, to be held in the County Court room
at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee,
on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1906, at 9
o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the
same may be reached on the calendar.
AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That no-
tice of said application and hearing be given
by publishing a copy of this order for three
weeks successively, once in each week, in the
"Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper
published in said County, before said hearing
dated this 19th day of April 1906.
By the Court,
JOHN C. KAKEL,
Register of Probate.

RICHARD KLANER, Atty. of Estate.

FORM OF WILL.
I DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BE-
QUEST TO "THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-
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CORPORATED, THE SUM OF \$100.00 (ONE
HUNDRED DOLLARS), TO BE PAID TO THE
SAY COMPANY.
IF THERE ARE INDEBTEDNESS OR LEGACY
TAKEN AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THIS
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ORGANIZED LABOR

The Molders' Strike.

The Molders' strike progresses favorably, although the Metal Trades association is making as stubborn a fight as it can under the circumstances. The firms of course do not want to pay increased wages, but they are up against the fact that their system of strike breaking does not work well where there are a good many strikers at one and the same time. At best they can only get together a limited number of men so fallen in decency that they are willing to enact the role of strike breakers (although they expect big results from their trade schools when they are far enough along) and the result is that where there are calls for strike breakers from all sides at the same time, they are up against it good and plenty. Just now molders are on strike in Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Chicago, Scranton, Racine, St. Paul and other points where ex-
tensive plants are operated, and the supply of scabs will not reach. Secretary Fairbairn, the man in charge of the local metal trades strike-breaking bureau, known as the "Association," admits that the outlook is not bright. In Wednes-
day's *Sentinel* he said, "The mem-
bers realize that the situation is extremely critical." In saying this he had reference to a declaration the Association firms had just made for the "open" shop and to the fact that if protracted the strike would draw in the Machinists, Pattern-
makers and others, all of whom are well organized and good fighters. The firms fighting for the "open" shop are: The Falk company, the Bucyrus company, Allis-Chalmers company, the Filer & Stowell company, B. Hoffmann Manufacturing company, George H. Smith Steel Casting company, R. J. Schwab & Sons company, Sheriffs Manu-
facturing company, Milwaukee Steel Foundry company, Paw-ag & Har-
nischfeger, Fred. M. Prescott Steam Pump company, Stowell Manu-
facturing and Foundry company, Western Malleable and Gray Iron Manufacturing company, the Vilter Manufacturing company, Crucible Steel Casting company, Speich Steel Repair company, J. A. & P. F. Dutcher company, and the National Electric Brake company.

Already the Molders have made some progress with their strike. The Central Foundry Co., employ-
ing thirty men and the Nordberg plant where fifty molders are em-
ployed have signed. Also Hirsch Bros. and several smaller plants. An agreement has also been ar-
ranged with the Greenslade foundry which employs thirty men. The Nordberg agreement is re-
garded as the beginning of a line of victories that will bring the con-
flict to a speedy end. "Our demands are not even as high as molders and coremakers get in many cities," says Business Agent William Schwab, "and having asked nothing unreasonable we intend to fight to the last ditch."

The National Foundrymen's As-
sociation holds a meeting in Chicago today, at which the Milwaukee firms will be well represented. Bro. John Campbell, of Quincy, Ill., second vice president of the Molders' International union, was in the city during the week.

"Zim-Zim" the Magleal Wonder.

The Carpenters' Strike.

The Carpenters' strike seems to be making the best of headway. Although the employers have made some boastful statements to the daily press the men insist that things are coming their way. Twelve men were called out from the shop of Frank Schultz, 2433 Meinecke ave., Tuesday. Schultz is said to be the leader in an effort to have the employers organize in order to resist the demands of men. The fact is the employers have been surprised to learn how well organized the men are, as the work of strengthening the unions has gone forward without any flourish of trumpets in the news-
papers. The Painters won their demand without a single conflict. Likewise the Bakers.

The Millwrights are now de-
manding an increase of five cents an hour and may strike if their de-
mands are not granted.

It is your duty to attend the Tuberculosis Exhibit. It is a working class matter.

General Labor Notes.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., there is a certain tune which, if hummed or sung at a man means that he is a "scab." Several men were fined for singing at non-union men, the charge being disorderly conduct, and a man had a boy arrested for whistling the tune at him from across the street.

The New York state labor de-
partment's latest bulletin shows a gain in membership of trade uni-
ons of 28,034, or 11 per cent. in the last six months, and mentions the increase by cities as follows: In New York, 24,361; Buffalo, 4,395; Rochester, 828; Syracuse, 697; Albany, 201; Troy, 238; Schenectady, 187, added to the rolls of labor organizations. The prin-



Daily Paper: "Workingmen demand their rights."

ciple gains were in the building and transport industries. The total number of trade unionists in New York state has doubled since 1898, the present figure being 395,460, of whom 14,753 are women wage earners. There are 2,587 unions in the state of New York.

It is your duty to attend the Tuberculosis Exhibit. It is a working class matter.

Bogus Labels, Again!

Herewith is given a reproduction of a bogus label found in a certain line of hats in Milwaukee: "It doesn't at all look like the regular Hatters' Label, but has the general get-up of a union label and has un-



doubtedly fooled some people not familiar with the looks of the genuine article. It was discovered by the label committee of the Federated Trades Council and so far as possible dealers have been warned that it is not genuine.

Non-union Publications.

No magazine in this list should be in the home of any wage-earner, in the home of any of his friends, or on any newstand, as they have locked out their employees for de-
manding the Eight-Hour Day. American Inventor, American Machinist, American Museum Journal, Automobile Topics, Benziger's Magazine, Bookman, Boy-McIntosh, Century, The Christian Advocate, Country Life in America, Delineator, Designer, Engineering and Mining Journal, Forum, Garden Magazine, Gentlewoman, Hotelieric Review,

Get The Date Fixed In Your Mind
What date? Why the date of the big State Picnic of the Social-Democratic Party. It will be held at SCHULZ PARK SUNDAY, JULY 15. See that your branch or Union DOES NOT arrange an affair on the same date.
DON'T FORGET
SUNDAY, JULY 15th, 1906

Propaganda Bargains!
SOCIALISM: From Utopia to Science.
By Charles Engels.
This is one of the classics of Socialism which no one can afford to pass by. Printed on the best paper, with clear, clean type. A good pamphlet to hand to certain classes of people. No Social-
ist library complete without this im-
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WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?
By Victor L. Berger.
This little pamphlet shows that to be saved "the only hope for the people for either industrial or political freedom lies in their taking 'lawful' possession of the machinery, forces and production of the great industrial monopolies and to establish the CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-WEALTH." One of the finest little books ever written. Sixteen pages. Just the thing to enclose with all your letters. This pamphlet 2 cts. a copy, 50 cts. per 100, \$4.50 per 1000.

CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM.
By Allen L. Bunker.
Eugene V. Debs says: "The pamphlet is written in such simple language, the statements are so clear, the arguments so convincing and the facts so over-
whelming that he who reads will find it difficult to escape its conclusions. I hope it will be widely read and shall be glad if I can in any way help it fulfill its mission."
Single copies, 5 cts.; 50 copies, \$1.00; 100 copies, \$2.75.

SOCIALISM AND THE CITY.
By Winfield E. Clifford.
Just the pamphlet needed for an un-
derstanding of city problems where the first victories of the Socialists will be won. It is an excellent work for refer-
ence. Locals in cities should keep a supply constantly on hand. Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 copies, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.50.

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World's Work.

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Modern Picnic.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Men and Women.
Springfield, Mass.
Good Housekeeping,
New England Homestead,
American Agriculturist,
Farm and Home,
Orange Judd Farmer,
Springfield, Ohio.
Woman's Home Companion.

Resolutions on Trade Unions
Passed by last National Socialist Convention.

The trade and labor union move-
ment is a natural result of the capi-
talist system of production and is
necessary to resist the encroach-
ments of capitalism. It is a weapon
to protect the class interests of la-
bor under the capitalist system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but it cannot abolish it. The exploita-
tion of labor will cease only when the working class shall own all the means of production and distribu-
tion. To achieve this end the work-
ing class must consciously be-
come the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political as well as the in-
dustrial field on the lines of the class struggle.

The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success without the political activity of the Socialist party. The workers must fortify and permanently secure by their po-
litical power what they wring from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the International Social-
ist Congresses in Brussels, Zuri-
ch and London, this convention reaffirms the declaration that the trade and labor unions are a ne-
cessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage-workers to join with this movement.

Neither political nor other dif-
ferences of opinion justify the divi-
sion of the forces of labor in the in-
dustrial movement. The interests of the working class make it im-
perative that the labor organizations equip their members for the great work of the abolition of wage slavery by educating them in So-
cialist principles.

Order Your Coal Now.
On account of the unsettled state of affairs in the coal mines and the tendency to higher prices, we ad-
vise making your coal purchases now.

The chances are that coal will go up, although this is not absolutely sure. But if it does raise and you place your order now, you will be the gainer. If for some reason the price should drop after you have ordered your coal, you will be given the advantage of the lower rate. So you can lose nothing by order-
ing now. Let us hear from you at once.

By placing your orders here you assist the Labor Press and add to the agitation fund of the Social-Democratic party without one cent of extra expense to yourself.

All orders will be delivered by Union Teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that Union men can employ Union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every Union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meet-
ing of his local.

Arrangements are now so per-
fected that the greatest promptness in deliveries is possible. This is an important point and a great ad-
vantage.

But remember, that besides send-
ing all your own orders, it is neces-
sary to act as an agent also. Tell your neighbors, your acquaintances, your friends and your shopmates. Urge all to remember us. Not only now, but at all future times. The more you repeat the better. This sort of work can especially be well done in shops and factories.

It ought to be mentioned at every branch meeting also.

Send your orders by postal or call at the office, 244 Sixth St. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2394.

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April 21, 1906.

My Dear Mag:
You remember when visiting at my home, commenting favorably on the contents of my clothes-line, and desired the name of the brand of soap used. The name of the brand of soap used is **MAGNETIC**, a white soap that is unequalled. Will produce a whiter wash with less labor, than any soap that I know of.

Yours truly,
MRS. A. USER

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"Business" and Bullets!

Evidences are accumulating to show that the foundrymen want to turn the present peaceable molders' strike into one of bloodshed, and if they are not careful they may get their wish in a way they will not like. The Falk Mfg Co., has not only started in on the usual offensive capitalistic tactics of calling on the sheriff for deputies, so as to make it appear that their property is in danger, but have also established a Pinkerton service of their own around their works and thus setting at work provocations for trouble. Gen. Otto Falk, a leading figure in the tin soldiery of the state, is evidently itching to make use of his military connections to do a little good Colorado work for his business.

Under sheriff Knell and a deputy went out to investigate and found the strikers gentlemanly. The only trouble he encountered was with one of the company's watchmen, who became good as pie when he found out who his callers were.

The foundrymen admit that the situation for them is serious. They cannot import strike breakers as those "air national association has on hand are at work breaking down some strikes in the East. Moreover, if the strike here is at all prolonged it will bring in the Machinists and Patternmakers and assume large proportions. Their only hope is to win by capitalistic craft. THEY WANT TO PLAY THE OLD GAME OF MAKING THE

UNIFORM HEAT

Ever had your coal range fire die down—spoil a baking—spoil a day's work?

COOK WITH GAS and that never happens

See GAS CO.

STRIKE APPEAR LAWLESS SO THEY CAN CRUSH IT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE! It is their only chance to win—but it is playing with fire.

Do you know "Zim-Zim?"

AT THE CITY HALL.

The Legislative committee of the council met at the city hall last Friday afternoon to consider Ald. Smith's proposal to redistrict the wards of the city. The main kicker proved to be Ald. Yockey of the Seventh, who objected to being legislated out of office by having his ward combined with the Third ward under the name of the latter. He had another kick. With pathos in his voice he cautioned the alderman that to cut up the residence wards as proposed meant more Social-Democratic aldermen. If there was any cutting he evidently wanted it done on the gerrymandering plan so that people in the outlying residence wards could be punished for the fact that they are growing more and more Socialistic!

The treatment of Ald. Wild by the new president of the council is one of the inexplicable things. In fact the president shifts the blame for this on the committee that he asked to help him frame up the committees. Whereas most all the other Social-Democratic members, new members as well as hold-overs, were given two committeeships, Ald. Wild, a hold-over, with an excellent record in the old council, and an alderman who has not missed a single committee meeting during the past two years, was placed at the tail-end of the committee on Engrossment, a committee that is scarcely a committee at all. Its duty is merely to affix its signatures to the work of the city clerk when he engrosses an ordinance, ready for its reporting back to the council. During the past two years the engrossment committee scarcely held any meetings at all, but handed in the engrossed ordinances with the signatures gotten off-hand before each council meeting. Ald. Wild is a capable, painstaking, conscientious alderman and a man of vastly more capacity than the usual run of aldermen, and why he should have been ignored on the committees is hard to explain. Certainly the political trick of the Voters League "officers" in trying to injure him in the recent election, could have had nothing to do with it, being too transparent. In all decency the chairman owes Ald. Wild equal justice with the rest.

SAY "ZIM-ZIM!"

The Longshoremen's strike appears to have reached its end. The men showed a strength that had not been looked for by the boat owners.

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In Clyde Fitch's Comedy

The Toast of the TOWN

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The state legislature has provided a committee to probe into life insurance "thrift" and it is still at work. Meantime the papers tell us that State Insurance Commissioner Zeno M. Host has just been over the books of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance company.

The above two facts call to mind another thing, and we think the insurance committee ought to investigate it.

It is this: It is represented that Mr. Host on request of the old Milwaukee Mutual Life Insurance company made an investigation into the solvency of the Odd Fellows' Life Insurance company, of Pennsylvania, some time ago, and that on the strength of his assurance that the company was as sound as a dollar, the members of the Milwaukee Mutual transferred their insurance to the Pennsylvania company and within six months the Pennsylvania company went to smash! It brought cruel loss to many people.

If all this is as alleged, then we can readily understand why the people who lost their money are saying some pretty sharp things about Mr. Host.

They say that if he was competent to hold his position as insurance commissioner he should have been able to detect the true condition of the Pennsylvania company. And that if he is competent to hold his position he must have known that the Pennsylvania company was on the rocks and that then there would be grounds for suspicion that for some reason not now apparent he made false reports about that company's condition.

At all events it appears that quite a number of people were victims in the matter and that the investigating committee of legislators owes it to them to call in Mr. Host and question him on the subject.

The Milwaukee Mutual Insurance company was formed originally as the Fraternal Alliance, with the Honorable Mr. George Wiswell, a politician and lobbyist, presiding over its affairs. Eventually the concern got into difficulties and some pretty stormy meetings of the policy holders were held at which all sorts of charges of being sold out were freely made.

Finally its affairs got so bad that it was decided to transfer its insurance to some other company, and a committee was sent to see Insurance Commissioner Host to learn as to the standing of various companies which were thought of as worthy to receive such transfer, and Mr. Host then made a trip to Pennsylvania, it is claimed, to look over the books of the Odd Fellows company, and when he sent the committee a letter saying that he had found the Pennsylvania company to be all right, the transfer was soon arranged.

Within six months, it is said, the policy holders FOUND THEMSELVES WITHOUT INSURANCE—their right to insurance in return for the money they had paid "gone up the fum!"

They claim they have never been able to get any satisfaction from the insurance commissioner.

What say the legislative investigating committee?

It is now announced that efforts will be made to locate the Schiller-Goethe monument at Washington Park. The contract will be let at once for it, the price being \$10,000, and it will be an exact replica of the monument in Weimar, Germany.

It is certainly unfortunate that the effort to make place for this beautiful work of art down town fell through. The location sought was just the place for it, that is, the little flatiron space at the corner of Wells and West Water streets, now covered with an unsightly building. It would seem as if the city had enough at stake in this matter to take the proposition up and condemn the property and thus

DON'T MISS THE TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT!

It is located in the old Espenhain Dry Goods Building on East Water Street, just north of Wisconsin. Admission free. Free lectures daily at 10 and 11 a. m., and at 12:15, 3, 5 and 8 p. m.

Wage-Workers should get posted, as their class supplies the most of the victims of consumption

make it possible to bring about this additional "beautification" of the down town street.

Sticking the monument away in an outside park is a good thing for the street car company perhaps, but such a work of art should be where the people are, where they see it daily and where they can be educated in refinement and art by thus frequently seeing it.

We understand that certain business interests stood in the way of this improvement—the devil of private business interest, again!—and that the jury in the case could not get together on the proposition.

In past years (and even today) there has been so much outright robbery of the public treasury in the public printing that we wish to call attention to the methods employed and to show the need of some law which will protect the people in this respect from the "business" thieft that seeks to thus gut the public treasury.

Usually the public printing is done by some newspaper company at prices which amount to practical theft. This is made possible by the different firms that are supposed to compete entering into an understanding or pool. Their bids are fixed beforehand, it is decided who is to be the lowest bidder and get the contract, and when the money is paid the successful bidder turns part of the money over to the others in the pool as payment to them for having helped keep the price up to the theft basis.

There is another "reputable" business method of milking the public treasury on the public printing and that is by taking advantage of a monopoly of the kind of printing required. Thus, this year's city printing in German had to be awarded to the German *Herold* publishers because they were the only German daily paper establishment able to do the work and the result was that the city is held up by a bid of \$6,300 for the work that it paid only \$4,600 for last year.

Thus, also, the Polish paper, *Kuryer Polski*, having a monopoly of the Polish printing field, forces the city to pay it \$4,000 this year for doing the city printing in Polish, whereas in 1904, when there was a competing Polish paper, it only charged the city \$910 for doing the same work! And as a reward for this exhibition of thieft Mayor Becker appoints the proprietor of that paper, Kruska, on the municipal lighting plant commission, and Ald. Smith loudly bellows in the city council that Kruska is a "square man!" All this is a pretty good sample of the thing that masquerades these days as civic morality. It has made more than one man rich in Milwaukee in past years.

And the country has also been held up from time to time. In 1899, Robert Schilling, the professional reformer, did the delinquent tax list printing for the county for twenty-five cents per description. He drew for the work nearly three thousand dollars! And that was five times what it was worth, as the following will prove.

During the past few weeks as our readers know, the *HERALD* has been printing this year's delinquent tax list for the county. This list is given out each year by the county to the paper offering to do the work the cheapest, and this year—our bid of four and three quarter cents "per description" was the lowest, and we were finally awarded the work. This was a fair price and was below the bids of the others who competed for the work. The cost to the county was less than six hundred dollars.

By going in and bidding for the work at a fair price we probably prevented some one from again holding up the county.

The new mayor's municipal light commission appointees do not make a very impressive appearance. It is not a very heavy commission, and far below what it might have been, selected in a city so full of men of business and technical capacity as is Milwaukee. The trail of small politics is all too evident in its make-up—the new mayor and his advisors are at work already building up a personal machine, a la Rose. The strongest man on the commission is Robert Hill, the millionaire ex-banker and capitalist. Mr. Hill is a man of progressive ideas, has decided leanings in the direction of Socialism, and is democratic in ideas. He was a great

friend of the late Henry D. Lloyd, and made several trips with him to foreign countries when Mr. Lloyd was securing data for some of his Socialistic books. Mr. Hill was originally in the wholesale business and later president of the Pabst bank.

To the above we may add that Atty. Landeck, who is one of the appointees, is not very highly spoken of by his fellow attorneys. They say he belongs to that class of lawyers of small practice, not all of them young men like himself, who in a lawsuit resort to methods and tricks that an attorney of good repute does not stoop to. "There

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These stamp Companies know the VALUE of BARRETT'S STAMPS they recognize the fact that they are redeemed at 50c a hundred or \$5.00 a thousand. You are perfectly right in MISTRUSTING the Store, Merchant or Stamp Company resorting to such unscrupulous methods as are used by these STAMP FAKERS now visiting the homes of our customers trying to persuade them to exchange their BARRETT'S stamps for one of less value. Do not permit them to deceive you. Barrett's stamps are redeemed in any quantity at the rate of 50c a hundred or \$5.00 a thousand. They cannot be compared to any other of the so-called stamps given in Milwaukee. Teach the children economy. Remember every time they paste a BARRETT'S CASH STAMP in their book it is like making a deposit in the bank.

BARRETT'S

West Water Street near Grand Avenue

are certain unwritten rules in trying suits by which the attorneys on each side fight fair and above board," said a local member of the bar, "I have had a case with Landeck and found that I had to be constantly on my guard against little tricks that reputable lawyers do not employ against each other." Landeck's appointment was due to political pull, he having been a monkey-worker for Becker in the recent campaign.

AT THE THEATERS.

WONDERLAND.
When Wonderland, the largest place devoted wholly to amusement in Milwaukee, opens its immense white gates, over \$100,000 has been expended at the resort since the gates closed last fall.

The grounds have all been gone over and new flowers and shrubbery planted. All the walks and pathways on the grounds have been enclosed with iron railings and a thousand or more feet of new sidewalks have been laid. Several large and handsome buildings have also been added to the amusement quota. "The Johnstown Flood," one of the most intricate amusement devices ever designed, has been put up at an expense of \$10,000. Hereafter, one of the largest devices on the grounds, will face fun avenue for 100 feet, and extend back to the Northwestern railroad tracks. \$15,000 have been expended in fitting it up. "Hales' Tours of the World" which have proved so popular at various other parks will also be found at Wonderland on a large and expensive scale, as \$5,000 has been expended in building the housing and putting up the machinery. \$15,000 more has been spent in various other improvements.

DAVIDSON.

The theater-goers of Milwaukee have a treat in store for them on Thursday, when Viola Allen, one of the most popular actresses on the American Stage, presents Clyde Fitch's play, "The Toast of the Town." Miss Allen has scored one of the greatest successes of her career in this play and it is the



Viola Allen as the Davidson Play

best made play, according to all accounts, that has come from Mr. Fitch's pen in years. The supporting company is of top-notch excellence and includes Isabel Irving, Mrs. Fanny Addison Pitt, Harrison Hunter, Hassard Short, Norman Tharp, and C. Leslie Allen.

BIJOU THEATER.

"When the World Sleeps," which opens at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon is written on new lines. It has, for its hero, a young man who, upon finding the dead body of his brother with his sweetheart standing by, believes her guilty of the crime, but his great love for the girl prompts him to take upon himself the terrible charge and thereby save his sweetheart from eternal disgrace. Around this chain of circumstances runs a story of evil interest.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The past two weeks of vaudeville at the Alhambra has presented as pleasing an entertainment in this line as the most blasé could ask. The Emmet Corrigan company will

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We have some excellent ones here—the light, easy running kind. The Gross Mowers are recognized as the strongest, lightest and most satisfactory machines made. Here are a few specials:

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head the coming week's bill, being brought here direct from New York. This with five other acts direct from New York, and the

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P. S. Mile. LABLANCHE will send cold chills up your spinal column. HANGING BY HER TEETH from a cable she will SLIDE FOR LIFE from the top of the electric tower to the western limits of the park, a distance of 600 feet...

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SKETCH THAT WILL MAKE ALL MILWAUKEE TALK

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